

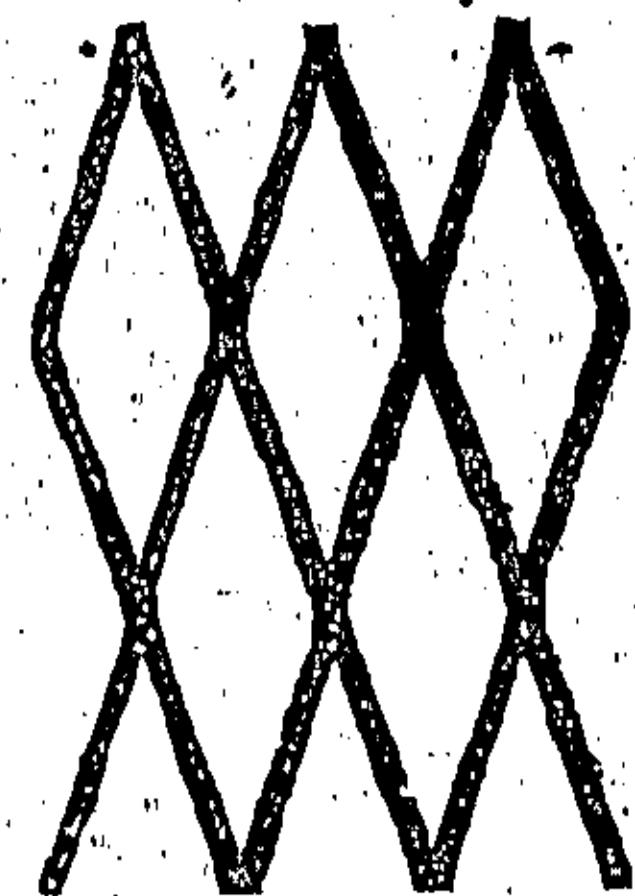
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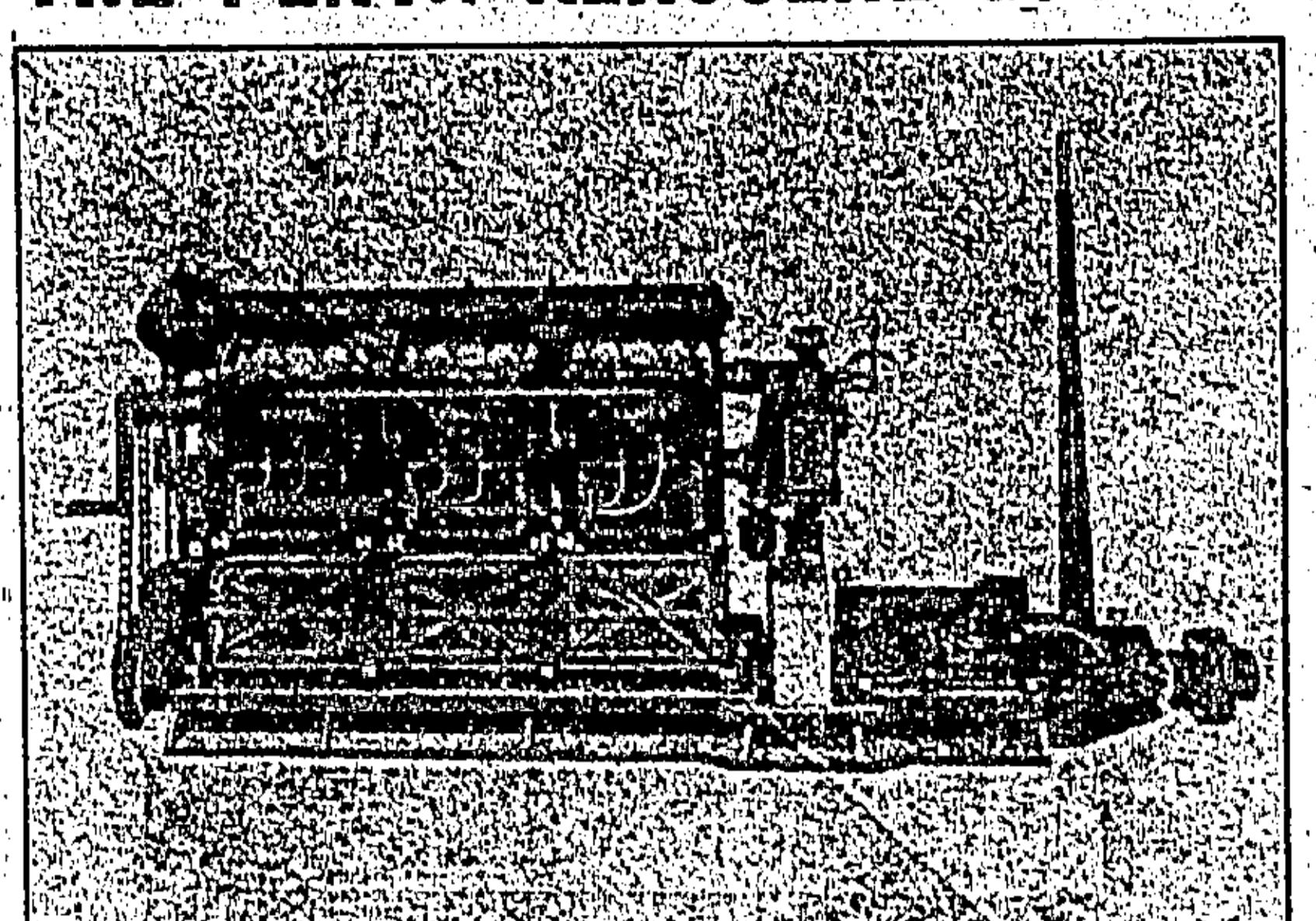
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SPECIAL PRICES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

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MOST RELIABLE ENGINE IN THE MARKET. SMALL, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL FOR STATIONARY AS WELL AS MARINE PURPOSES. VARIOUS SIZES IN STOCK. DEMONSTRATION BOAT IN HARBOUR.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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IN CHINA LTD.**

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Battle Front:
The most recent reports from the Franco-Belgian front are more encouraging than any we have had since the precipitate retreat of the Germans from their threatened attack upon Paris. We have had every reason for gratification with the progress made during the last three weeks of strenuous fighting. It has been slow progress, but it has been sure and, reading between the lines of despatches received this week, one can foresee a second great trek of the Germans in the not remote future. The Germans themselves admit that their raid in force along the northern coast of France, which was designed to check communications with England, has failed. Unwilling to give the allies credit, they blame the inundation of the country, which, they say, has rendered movement in that direction impossible.

Daily Press.

The Outbreaks at Walchow.
We do not know what special reasons may have induced President Yuan Shih-kai to issue a Proclamation the other day denouncing Sun Yat-sen as a charlatan, but it seems very much like flogging a dead horse. It is true that China is far from "settled" yet: revolutionary disturbances are frequently being reported from various parts of the country, but they do not appear to be of such a character as to justify any anxiety. These sporadic outbreaks—such as that in the Waichow district, reported in another column—are unlikely to develop into widespread revolution. If these disturbances by the criminal classes are instigated, as alleged, by revolutionaries, they are carried out with no political object, except to create difficulties for the Government. The general character of these disturbances is pure brigandage, and by no stretch of imagination can the groups who engage in these enterprises be regarded as patriots.

China Mail.

The "Silent Pressure of Our Navy."
One after another of the German wireless stations have been destroyed, so that, with the destruction of the last of these, there will be withdrawn from the naval operations the greater part of the influence of this new engineering development. It is important, however, to reflect that of a British merchant fleet consisting of 4,000 vessels engaged in overseas trade only a comparatively insignificant number have been captured and sunk at sea by these commerce destroying ships, while 70 more were detained in German ports at the outbreak of the war, and 92 have since been captured, making a total of 187 vessels. The loss of the armoured merchant cruisers Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Cap Trafalgar, both important ships in the German passenger service—is further proof of our sea supremacy. The sinking of the latter by the Campania, British merchant cruiser, is an event which goes some way to prove the effectiveness of merchant ships for commerce protection.

£1,800 For a Trawler's Catch.
All previous records in connection with the Hull fishing industry were broken on September 23, by the trawler Dame. The vessel had fished off the coast of Iceland, and her catch realised £1,800, or £200 more than the previous record figure. In this instance, however, the owners were helped by the keen demand for fish from London.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte, with Wines & Liquors of the Best—ALEXANDRA CAFE

MAN LOONG.**MEE CHEUNG.****ART PHOTOGRAPHER**

HONGKONG.

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GENERAL NEWS.

"It's a Long Way to Tipperary." As a special correspondent of the *Daily Mail* first recorded, our troops arrived in France singing "It's a long way to Tipperary." The history of this now famous song is related by Mr. Bert Feldman, of Messrs. B. Feldman & Co., the publishers of the song. The song was taken to Messrs. Feldman in September, 1912, by Mr. Jack Judge, the author, who is a vaudeville singer and songwriter. He told Mr. Feldman that although he was singing the song with much success he could not find a publisher for it. One publishing house returned the song with the opinion that it was worthless. Mr. Feldman, after making a few alterations in the song, published it. At first it did not do well, "I ultimately induced Miss Ferrie Ford to produce 'Tipperary' at the Isle of Man Steamship. This, to my mind, was the 'psychological moment' in its career, for its success was electrical, and the thousands of visitors took it and made it their own. From this eventful night of July 21, 1913, the popularity of the song has grown until 'Tipperary' is today in world-wide demand."

Singapore Export Regulations. A Singapore Gazette Extraordinary was issued last week making some alterations in the regulations regarding the export of certain articles from the Colony. The chief effect of the alterations is that manufactured rubber and motor tyres are amongst a number of other things which may only be exported (as far as European Continental ports are concerned) to France, Russia (except Baltic sea), Spain and Portugal, whilst raw rubber, graphite and saddle, freight or pack animals, may only be exported to British ports.

Musselman Loyalty. The following resolution was recently unanimously passed at a mass meeting of the Mahomedans of Cittagong:—*Tell this meeting of the Musselmans of Cittagong emphatically protests against the mischievous lies published by the Hamburger *Fremdenblatt* and the North German *Gazette*, and vehemently contradicts the statement that a deep feeling of revolt against England prevails among the Musselmans of India. Tell this meeting solemnly declares to the world the continued and unflinching loyalty of the Musselmans of India to the British throne and assures the Government of India and His Majesty the King-Emperor of their loyal co-operation and support during the time of Britain's trouble.*

Carri or Motor? Is the ubiquitous ticeca-gharri known in Calcutta? asks the Englishman, who states:—Judging from the large number of taxis now plying for hire in the streets, this seems a very likely contingency. One also hears that the number of new ticeca-gharris built for hiring purposes shows an ominous decline. The ousting of the ticeca-gharri by the motor-vehicle will, however, be a slow process in Calcutta. This is partly due to the fact that the ticeca-gharri is a more economical mode of locomotion, as far as fares are concerned. If someone, however, were to undertake the taxi-business on a large scale, the last ticeca-gharri would soon be in the museum.

Provisional Capitals. The temporary transfer of the seat of government is by no means uncommon in time of war. The step has now been taken on three occasions during the present campaign, the Servians having transferred their capital from Belgrade to Nish as soon as the Austrians began the bombardment of the former city, while the temporary Belgian capital has been Antwerp. During the American Civil War, the Confederates removed their original seat of Government from Richmond, Va., to Georgia, and President Kruger's successive changes of his capital in the South African campaign would furnish material for a modern Odysssey. And every schoolboy knows that Oxford served temporarily as the Royalist seat of government during our own Civil War.

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VILLA AND CARRANZA.

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GRANDS MAGASINS DU LOUVRE of Paris.

SOLE Agent for Hongkong, Kowloon, Macao and Canton. All Goods coming from that Firm are to be Sold at the same Rate as in Paris. The latest Catalogue will be placed at the disposal of the Ladies, if required.

Madame D. C. CASULLI,
Peak Hotel,
Rooms Nos. 91 and 92.
Hongkong. 5th November, 1914.

WITHOUT REGRET.

HEROIC PRIEST SHOT BY GERMANS.

The heroic death of Abbe Deslaquie, curate of Mang, is described in the *Echo de Paris*. The Abbe, who had gone to a religious ceremony, was bicycling back to Maiz, when he was arrested by a German patrol. The Abbe was searched by soldiers, who found some letters given him by French soldiers for their families.

He was court-martialed at midnight and sentenced to death for spying. The priest confessed to a German chaplain, and spent his last night in praying at the front door of St. Nicolas' Church at Valenciennes. He took the communion, and then started on foot towards Dampierre, where he was going to be executed. While walking he recited the prayers for the dying.

It was five o'clock in the morning. When he arrived at the spot for the execution he knelt down and handed over to the German officer a letter for his mother saying, "I am offering my life for France without regret."

A few minutes afterwards he fell down pierced by twelve bullets. The inhabitants of Dampierre piled up stones in the shape of a cross, and strewed flowers over the martyr's grave. The *Echo de Paris* adds: "This is the seventh priest in the diocese of Cambrai shot by the Germans."—Reuters.

Villa to Carranza. Following the receipt of this intelligence, Carranza ordered the closing of the railroads north of Agua Calientes. When Villa was informed of this move he sent the following telegram to Carranza:

Chihuahua, September 22, 1914.—I have just been informed that, following an order from headquarters, the railroad traffic north of Agua Calientes, when Villa, was informed of this move he sent the following telegram to Carranza:

Chihuahua, September 22, 1914.—Before answering your message, which I have just received, I desire an explanation of your conduct towards General Obregon in Chihuahua.

Villa to Carranza. Villa sent the following telegram in answer to this request: Chihuahua, September 22, 1914.—In answer to your message I hereby inform you that General Obregon and other generals of this division left last night for

the division of the north; it is absolutely unjustifiable and one for which I can find no reason. I am requesting you to give me an immediate explanation of this matter so I may know how to act.

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1 Hillside, 110 The Peak, 1 Clifton Gardens, 23 Conduit Road.

TO LET.—"Merville" 161, "Belvoir" 165 Wan Chai Road. 5 roomed houses, view of harbour. Apply:—167, Wan Chai Road.

TO LET.—2 Canton Villas, Kowloon. Apply to:

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GENTLEMEN'SFELT & STRAW HATS
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THE BRITANNIO REVIEW—Spec. Vol. No. 1.	50
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TWO GREAT NOVELS by Great Authors.

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CELEBRATED
BULL DOG
BRAND
LIGHT ALE**

IN PINTS & SPLITS

Very light, extremely palatable & refreshing. Brewed from the finest ENGLISH malt and hops.

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.**

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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered to their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

馆前無井路易申國連大正論言書本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1914.

A WISE MOVEMENT.

In taking note the other day of the commercial opportunities presented to Britain by the disabilities from which Germany is suffering in consequence of the war, we spoke of the need of technical men being trained to a knowledge of the language and local conditions of the particular parts of the world upon which attention should be concentrated. It will not now be out of place to mention the steps which are being taken to start on its active career the School of Oriental Studies—in other words, Oriental languages—in London. It will be recalled that when the project was mooted, it aroused a deal of interest, and it is satisfactory to know that already substantial sums, amounting in all to £7,250 yearly, have been promised towards the total of £14,000 stat'd to be the annual sum necessary to keep the school going. The movement has Government support, its executive appeal committee is composed of men of position and influence, and it is hoped that teaching will be able to be commenced some time next year.

In the past very many movements have been set on foot to advance interest in Oriental studies, but heretofore the subject has been dealt with as one of academic or political interest only, the devotees to which must necessarily be limited. Under the new School it is intended to regard the matter as one of commercial importance, having wide and direct interest and immediate monetary value. The *Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* is most enthusiastic in supporting the new movement, and it expresses the hope that the stimulus given to the acquirement of Oriental languages by the commercial community will be ably supported by the banking and commercial firms dealing with the East.

There can be no doubt whatever that in the past British trade representatives in the East have been handicapped in comparison with men from other countries, inasmuch as, in the majority of cases, they have been largely ignorant of the language of the people with whom they were brought into contact, whilst their rivals have been taught to speak, and in some cases to read, the language. The attempts made to meet the conditions of modern commerce on our part have been few, and, from want of encouragement and opportunity, our young men have often been sent abroad badly equipped for their duties. The proposed School has been likened, in the appeals made on its behalf, to "a new pillar of Commerce and Empire." Certainly on commercial and imperial lines it can do a great work, and it is to be wished for it that it will be firmly established and enjoy a useful career.

The Harbour Moorings.
Despite the opposition of the Unofficial element, the Government scheme of acquiring the moorings in the Harbour is to go through, and we are gratified to think that this is so. The present system—or lack of system—by which companies owning small boats retain the best anchorages in many instances, to the prejudice of the owners of big liners, is altogether anomalous, and has nothing to recommend it. The new arrangement will work in the general interests of shipping, in no respect more than in making it impossible, as at present, for good anchorages to lie idle merely because boats of a particular line do not happen to be in port. It will provide systematic control where at present there is no system at all.

Another Generous Offer.

A day or two ago, in this column, we spoke of tricks of advertisers. Here is another interesting example, which appears—we are sorry to note—in a Home paper of exceedingly high standing. Some philanthropist, address unknown, offers "a unique opportunity" for training and work "as author and journalist," to any gentleman with literary tastes and talents. This gentleman "must have £500," £100 of this will go as premium, but the remainder will be under the gentleman's own control. In that case we don't quite understand the necessity for his having the five hundred. It is a lamentable fact that many a man or woman gets roped in by this species of advertisement, for the "itch for writing" is a disease of which the world never seems to get cured. Thousands of persons, with no more bent for authorship than they have for aeronautics, are willing to make almost any sacrifice for the sake of seeing their-elves in print.

Many of these regard themselves as "gifted" from the start, and therefore as having no need for study or instruction. If they are lucky enough to have no money to spare, unscrupulous publishers

their troubles are soon over, for the time comes when they grow tired of wasting good paper and ink in matter destined for the waste-paper basket.

Instruction in Writing.

Truth and one or two other Home papers have, on various occasions, exposed the frauds who profess to teach authorship, but apparently some of them are still carrying on their old game.

How is it that it does not occur to the dupes of such persons that no amount of tuition will make a man competent to earn his bread and cheese by writing? Of course one can learn grammar and syntax, but these things are supposed to have formed part of one's early schooling. Beyond this, however, everything must be a question of steady practice—laid upon a foundation of something in the nature of originality and "the gift of the gab." Even a wide general knowledge is no guarantee that a man will ever be able to write. We have known men who have done really big things at Oxford or Cambridge, who could not pen an original article (that any sane editor or publisher would buy) if their lives depended on it; and we have known others whose grammar was shaky and whose general education had been more than neglected, who could yet turn out work that was as near great as makes no odds. After all, how much tuition in the gentle art of writing did Caedmon the cowherd get?

France's Gold. Paris, Oct. 4. The French Minister for Finance, M. Ribot, states that the financial situation is favourable.

The gold reserve in the Bank of France is £163,000,000, and the silver reserve £12,760,000.

M. Ribot hopes to re-open the Bourse conjointly with the reopening of the London Stock Exchange.

Wilding Volunteers.

London, Oct. 4. Anthony Wilding, the famous Australasian tennis player, who, with Norman Brookes, won the Davis Cup again for Australasia some weeks ago, has volunteered for service, and has been appointed a lieutenant in the Royal Marines.

DAY BY DAY.

"HE THAT HATH KNOWLEDGE
SEARETH HIS WORDS."

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 72;
fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 63;
fine.

The Mails.
English Mail.—Closes to-day at
5 p.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow
at 4 p.m.

Court of Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 30 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 8.7-16d.

Chinese Passengers.

The s.s. Chusan brought up to Singapore 1,273 Chinese passengers.

The "Bluebird."

The gala performance of the "Bluebird" takes place to-morrow night, and a great success is anticipated.

A Crowded List.

There were no fewer than ninety-one cases on the list of the Summary Court to-day, and of these nine were for the maximum claim allowed in Summary Jurisdiction—\$1,000.

Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith.

The Straits Echo reports that Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith, formerly of Hongkong, is laid up with an attack of fever and is unable to attend court.

Kaitan Output.

The total output of the Kaitan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending October 24 amounted to 49,370.54 tons and the sales during the period to 16,039.12 tons.

Inspector Fined.

Inspector O. Thomson, of the Survey Department, was summoned this morning for allowing his dog to stray in Caine Lane without having its muzzle on. Mr. Melbourne fined the defendant \$5.

Ran Into Telephone Pole.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with doing damage to a pole, the property of the Telephone Company, by running into it with his truck. Evidence was given to the effect that damage to the extent of \$25 was done, and his Worship made an order for the defendant to compensate the Company to that amount.

Diver in Distress.

Mahomet Warsummer, who was recently sent to the house of detention, was charged with absenting himself therefrom, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, this morning, at the Police Court. Inspector MacDonald explained that the man had been a diver in Suez, but his occupation had been prohibited and he had come out East to try his luck. He gave himself up at the Police Station last night. He was sent to prison for fourteen days.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The following are selected to play for the Navy versus The Hongkong Club, to-morrow, Saturday the 7th instant, at Happy Valley, on the Naval Ground; kick-off at 3:45 p.m.:—

Team:—Ribble: Hurdin, Monday, Adams, and Nicholls.

Reserves:—Ribble: Benga and Smith, Tamar, Martin.

Anyone unable to play is requested to inform the Manager, Association Football Team, H.M.S. Tamar, without delay.

"War on Vandals."

Rome, Sept. 30. The Belgian Deputé, M. Lorand, delivered a lecture at Bologna yesterday in the presence of a large audience. Several Italian speakers who addressed the gathering spoke of Italian sympathy for Belgium, and declared that if necessary Italy would abandon her attitude of neutrality. After the lecture a crowd of several thousand people marched through the streets shouting "War on the vandals."

Loyalty in the Prisons.

"Convicts in one prison, I am told, are voluntarily working two and a half hours' overtime to provide Army requisites, and other prisoners have implored the governor to find them something to do after their regulation tasks are done," writes a correspondent to the *Daily Mail*. "There are hundreds of first offenders, marched through the streets shouting 'War on the vandals.'

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

"TSINGTAU'S FATE SEALED."

Men and Money Winning the Fight for the Allies.

ARTILLERY DUEL AT TSINGTAU.

A WAR-MAKER.
Some Further Remarks on Nietzsche.

(SPECIAL ARTICLE.)

Since the *Telegraph* printed a short article, under the above heading, Home papers have arrived which announce that yet another work on Friedrich Nietzsche has been published.

The author, this time, is M. Georges Brandes, the well-known litterateur.

What he has to tell us can scarcely be summed up in the one-column review contained in a Home paper, but we can gather sufficient, from one or two brief quotations given by the *Manchester Guardian*, to realize that this worshipper of the pseudo-philosopher is not quite unqualified in his praise.

For Nietzsche's biographers or

commentators—even partial ones—to have the temerity to criticize him "unfavourably" is not altogether a new thing.

Indeed, so far as one knows, his sister's life of him is about the only one in existence (save, of course, a thousand and one extravagant pamphlets penned by wild worshippers of whom nobody ever heard) which is entirely laudatory.

Even Mr. Bernard Shaw, keenest of Nietzscheans (as witness his airy remarks about "Lord Shakespeare") dares at times to say that his Master is not sound on questions of Socialism, and Mr. Hober Orage, another votary, has said the same.

Nietzsche and his Contemporaries.

M. Brandes takes our friend "Zarathustra" to task on a similar point.

"I am a little hurt," he writes "at the offhand and impetuous pronouncements against such phenomena as socialism and anarchism.

The anarchism of Prince Kropotkin, for instance, is no stupidity."

Nor does he stop at Nietzsche's Socialism.

To quote the *Manchester Guardian*: "He suggests that jealousy, as well as ignorance, may have entered into Nietzsche's abuse of contemporary persons and things."

Those who have been

at the trouble of perusing the wearisomely blatant pages turned out by "Herr Superman" will see little reason for M. Brandes' confining himself to "suggesting" these things.

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PRINTING COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

MESSRS SETNA'S REPORT.

Some int resting Claims Mentioned.

The affairs of the City Printing Company, Ltd., occupied the attention of the Police Judge, Mr. Justice Hazelard, this morning, when three claims were mentioned.

The first was an action brought by Mr. R. C. Faithfull to recover

The plaintiff appeared in person, and Mr. Needham, of Messrs. Ewens and Needham, appeared for the defendant Company.

Mr. Needham asked for an order for discovery of documents and an adjournment for a fortnight.

Mr. Faithfull said that a week would be ample. He could give particulars in an hour. The other side had a letter from him as far back as September 30, telling them what his claim was, and up to the present he had received no answer. He could give them particulars in an hour, and he submitted that a week's adjournment would be sufficient. He would also like to know who was in treating Mr. Needham as the speaker, was the Company's solicitor.

Mr. Needham:—I have been instructed; I have the writ here.

The Police Judge:—Are you entitled to ask that?

Mr. Faithfull:—I am entitled to know. I am solicitor for the Company and have been managing director for the past seven months.

Mr. Needham:—It is hardly likely that my clients, the City Printing Company, would instruct my friend, who is suing them—(laughter).

Mr. Faithfull said that he had raised a similar question in a case in which Mr. Dixou was concerned.

His Lordship:—I did not take much notice of that.

Mr. Faithfull:—I know you didn't, my Lord; I won the case, and they had to pay costs—(laughter).

The case was adjourned for a week.

The second case concerned a claim by Messrs. Cooper and Co., for \$72.

Mr. O. F. Mason, of Messrs. D'Almada and Mason, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. R. C. Faithfull defended.

Mr. Faithfull consented to judgment, but later said he did not quite know his position. His friend, Mr. Needham, was appearing for the Company in another action, though he (Mr. Faithfull) was the Company's solicitor. He did not know whether he ought to consent to judgment.

Mr. Mason pointed out that Mr. Faithfull was also managing director and as such could consent to judgment.

Mr. Faithfull:—Well, my friend will have to wait for his money—(laughter).

In the third case, Mr. A. R. Ellis is suing the Company to recover the sum of \$800, alleged to be due for wages.

Mr. G. R. Heywood, of Mr. Leo D'Almada o' Castro's office, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. C. Faithfull for the defendant Company.

Mr. Faithfull applied for an adjournment.

Mr. Heywood said that although Mr. Faithfull appeared for the Company he had issued a writ against them and wanted to get his money through. It was a very simple case.

Mr. Faithfull denied that the case was a simple one; when the facts came out there would be a lot of things to go into.

Mr. Heywood:—This is a way to get a delay and get his claim in first.

Mr. Faithfull:—I shall be in a position, when the case is tried, to show you what defence we have got—that the plaintiff received nearly \$1,000 during January and February and not one penny more did he put into the bank, and now he has the affront to come here and ask for arrears of salary.

Mr. Heywood:—My friend has entered a writ for \$1,000.

Mr. Faithfull:—We know all on week

WAR POINTERS.

An Amsterdam telegram states that Prince Henry of the Netherlands visited the British wounded sailors in hospital at Ypres.

Three hundred and fourteen German prisoners passed through Dublin on September 20 on their way to detention barracks.

Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis," is not a prisoner of war (says a Reuter telegram from Amsterdam), although living in Vienna.

On September 28, The Admiralty announced with regret that it was again necessary to close the port of Southampton to commercial traffic.

According to a Reuter telegram from Amsterdam it is stated that up to September 20 as many as 38,000 persons in the German forces had received the Iron Cross.

Reported closing quotations (per chest) are as under:—Patna New, \$9,325; Patna Old, \$9,200; Bureas New, \$9,050; Bureas Old, \$8,925.

Malwa Opium:—Ruled quiet,

and sales are reported of only 4

cheats at \$8,500 per picul. Clear-

ances during the fortnight about

50 chests. Unsold stock is es-

timated at about 987 chests.

Sold but uncleared stock is about

70 chests. Reported closing

quotations (per picul) are as

under:—Malwa Opium, \$8,500

to \$8,600.

Cotton:—No sales are reported,

market extremely quiet.

Indian Yarn:—During the past

fortnight market ruled weak and

with the anxiety of importers to

quit, coupled with the slackness of

demand amongst the Chinese,

prices gave way \$1 to \$2 per

bale on previous sales. Fortnightly

sales, in all about 5,6 bales,

comprising 25 bales of No. 6s,

150 bales of No. 10s, 250 bales of

No. 12s, and 100 bales of No.

20s. Unsold stock is estimated

at about 52,000 bales. Sold but

uncleared stock is about 28,000

bales.

Spaniard Yarn:—Sales are

reported of about 300 bales at

\$21 to \$25 per bale.

Sundry Articles:—There is no

change to report. Market ruled

weak. Though the rates of ex-

change are declining, importers

are free, and in imports sales are

reported in apricots at \$21, (per

picul), b'dellium at \$7 (per

picul), borax at \$23 (per picul),

gum olibanum at \$14 to \$16

(per picul), kianite at \$26 to

\$29 (per picul), m'l puchuk at

\$15 (per picul). Taking

advantage of the low rate of ex-

change the exporters came forward

in the market and made purchases,

it is reported, in green beans at

\$4 to \$5 (per picul), white

beans at \$5 to \$6 (per picul),

cassia at \$11 to \$12 (per

picul), galangal at \$7 to \$8 (per

picul); turmeric at \$10 to \$11

(per picul), zedoary at \$24 to \$28

(per picul), fire-crackers at \$7

to \$10 (per case), and preserves

at \$4 to \$6 (per case of 6 jars).

For the Relief Fund.

It is proposed to publish in Calcutta, through Messrs. Thackeray and Co., a magazine on the lines of the well-known publication, "Printers' Pic." The proceeds of the sale of the magazine are to go to the Relief Fund and as a number of gift artists and writers have promised to contribute, the sales should be large and the profits considerable.

The Press Bureau announces that the Right Hon. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P., who is going to the front, will resign his duties as Director of the Press Bureau from Saturday next. The Solicitor General, Sir Stanley Buckmaster K.C., M.P., has been appointed to succeed him, says the "Manchester Guardian" of September 25.

An important decision was come to by the Liverpool Education Committee, which passed an instruction to establish classes for the teaching of rifle shooting to boys and adults at miniature rifle ranges. It was decided to ask the Board of Education to recognise the classes, and the War Office to make a contribution towards the cost of the ranges and their equipment.

As a result of a curious affair at Cleethorpes, private of an infantry regiment has been admitted to the Grimsby Hospital suffering from a shot wound in the leg. According to the soldier's statement, he was on sentry duty shortly after midnight, and when near a temporary shelter erected on outpost work he was attacked from behind. His rifle was knocked from his grasp, and when he managed to shake off his assailant, finding himself unarmed, he beat a hurried retreat to the guardroom. As he was running a shot was fired and he was hit in the leg. The wound was treated at the hospital, the man being sent to Lincoln to the Military Hospital.

Mr. Faithfull said that the plaintiff had received \$900 from one customer a few days ago.

The case was adjourned for one week.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

HAM

AND

BACON

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

BREAKFAST BACON in rashers

90 cts. per lb.

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85 & 95 cts. per lb.

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WATCHMAKERS, FANCY GOODS, OPTICIANS.
WRIST WATCHES
FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.
GRAND ASSORTMENT OF BINOCULARS.

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Eminently suited for this Climate.

Won the Highest awards at all

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For Sale at all the Hotels and
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Fresh Supplies by every Mail.

PRICE PER CASE 4 DOZEN QUARTS, DUTY PAID \$12.50

PRICE PER CASE 6 DOZEN PINTS, DUTY PAID \$13.00

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BANK HOLIDAY.
FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY the 9th instant.

By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1914.

The Company's watchman then

went on board the junk and

found a secret compartment in

which was the coal. He was

however, unable to prove that the

defendant was on board the

junk; the foks had all absconded.

By

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ROYAL MAIL.
STEAMSHIP LINE.**

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Sailings Temporarily Withdrawn

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

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All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

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"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," "EMPEROR OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA," "EMPEROR OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamer of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDEY, General Traffic Agent for China.

Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

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A/CAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

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Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
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SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	21st Nov.	27th Nov.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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Subject to Alteration
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MARSEILLE AND LONDON, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said..... Yasaka Maru {WEDNES., 18th Capt. Yamawaki T. 25,000 {Nov. at 11 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokosha, and Yokohama Sado Maru {TUES., 17th Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500 {Nov. at noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane Hitachi Maru {FRI., 20th Capt. Sato T. 16,000 {Nov. at noon.

CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon Hakata Maru {SATUR., 7th Capt. Kawashima T. 12,500 {Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama Kawachi Maru {FRIDAY, Capt. Nakamura T. 12,500 {6th Nov.

KOBE & Yokohama Kitano Maru {TUERS., 10th Capt. Cope T. 16,000 {Nov. at 11 a.m.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	21st February
Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tambi	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
Sado	12,500 "	4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	8th Nov. at d'light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	10th Nov. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	17th Nov. at 4 p.m.
WWEI & TT SIN	Huchow	19th Nov. at noon.

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"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI."

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" "Chenan," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

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Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 6th Nov., 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

The S.S. "Tambor," 4,411 R.T., Commander Alexiev, is expected to arrive here on or about the 11th November and expected to sail to Vladivostok via Japan on or about the 16th November.

This steamer has good passenger accommodation.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF.

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Hongkong, Oct. 28, 1914.

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Tilmanock	1st half Nov.	SHAI 1st half Nov.
Tikembang	1st half Nov.	JAVA 1st half Nov.
Tipanas	1st half Nov.	JAVA 1st half Nov.
Tilitap	1st half Nov.	JAPAN 2nd half Nov.
Tilkin	2nd half Nov.	SHAI 2nd half Nov.
Tillwong	1st half Dec.	JAPAN 1st half Dec.
Tilitoem	1st half Dec.	JAPAN 1st half Dec.

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LOG BOOK.

Idle Tonnage.

Surprise has been expressed in some quarters that out of a total of 2,400 ships of 5,400,000 tons gross owned by Germany, "only" about 250 or less than three-quarters of a million tons have been captured or detained by the Allies, the rest being either in home ports or, presumably, in neutral waters. The critics argue that ten per cent. of Germany's merchant fleet is not enough to seize, and although in this country they will probably be held to be right the effect of the war on the idle ships is considerably more than the absence of any trading profit, which if none is thought to constitute the main loss. Ships that are laid up have to pay certain port dues, which if not so heavy as when trading nevertheless mount up in the course of time. These charges vary in different ports, but it is assumed that they amount with incidental charges to 6d. per ton per week this will serve to indicate the cost to German shipowners, even if the figure is an arbitrary one. These dues are usually payable on the net tonnage, which may roughly be taken as 60 per cent. of the gross, and on this basis the shipowners will have to find something like £75,000 a week. Now if one brings the subject nearer home and applies it to the *Vaterland*, which is the biggest ship in the world, with a tonnage of 54,000 gross and 23,518 net (for passenger vessels have a relatively small net tonnage) she is costing the Hamburg-Amerika line on the above basis something like £600 a week. What the exact figure is not generally known, as to much depends upon the arrangement existing between the New York authorities and the company.

Ocean Passengers' Insurance.

Insurance on the lives of third class passengers and emigrants is being discussed generally in English shipping circles. The possibility of disaster at sea, involving great loss of life, is, of course, not to be ignored; but the principle of life-insurance for ocean passengers, as in the case of insurance on cargo, should include all loss of life at sea, whether great or relatively small, as a result of disaster to the vessel or from unavoidable accident on shipboard. Loss of life at sea cannot be compensated for in general average as in the case of damage to or jettison of cargo. The ocean passenger takes his own risks of the perils of the sea and for loss of life from this cause those dependent on him have no recourse.

In referring to this matter the London *Shipping World* states, "the views expressed by shipowners are not unfavourable, provided a workable scheme can be evolved and made international in its operation."

One of the stronger arguments in its favour, our contemporary says, made at a recent meeting of the Liverpool chamber of commerce, "is that ship's cargo usually is fully insured; therefore, why should not passengers be made to insure themselves by means of a small premium paid with the passage money, and thus do away with the necessity of appealing to the public for aid whenever a disaster of any magnitude at sea happens."

Our contemporary notes the view taken by certain members of the chamber of commerce that the proposal represents panic legislation. This, it says, "is certainly not wholly endorsed by those shipping men who are more particularly engaged in the passenger business, though it may be that the overwhelming loss of life two or three recent disasters at sea has brought into prominence, momentarily, the great need there is for some such provision being made under government aegis. Nevertheless, as one shipowner says, the loss of the bread-winners in relatively minor sea calamities is as deserving of help as in cases where the loss of life is much greater; and hence, under a scheme of insurance, the dependents of these would always be assured of receiving a certain definite sum in place of uncertain charitable help."

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed, Findon Haddocks, Kippers &c., ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.

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SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.
For Steamship On
SHANGHAI via Foochow Taksang Sat., 7th Nov. at d'light
MANILA Loongsang* Sat., 7th Nov. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via Shai & Weihaiwei Cheongshing* Tues., 10th Nov. at d'light
SANDAKAN Chunsang Thur., 12th Nov. at noon
STORE, Fang & C'cutta... Fausang Thur., 12th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA Yuensang* Sat., 14th Nov. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yntsing" "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporan, Tawau, Uluakan, Jesselton and Labuan.

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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

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100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

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C.G. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

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EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool M'les, L'don via Sp're etc.	Phemius Yasaki M.	B. & S. N. Y. E.	7, Nov. 18, Nov.
Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool London & Genoa via Sp're, &c.	Achilles Nellore	B. & S. P. & O.	20, Nov. 25, Nov.
London & Hull	Mershire	J. M. Co.	24, Dec.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, etc.	Cyclops	B. & S.	9, Nov.
San Francisco & San Pedro &c.	Hazel Dollar	R. D. Co.	10, Nov.
Victoria, B.C. & T'ma via Shai &c.			
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Panama M.	O. S. K.	11, Nov.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Via, B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
San F'co via Shai & Japan &c.	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	26, Nov.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile Ports via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.
San F'co via Shai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Dec.
San F'co via M'a & Japan &c.	P. M. Co.	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	14, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila, Cebu & Ililo			
Shai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Chinhusa	B. & S.	10, Nov.
Vladivostok via Japan	Nazoya	P. & O.	15, Nov.
Foochow via Swatow, & Amoy	Tambov	R. V. F.	16, Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	18, Nov.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Bombay via Sp're, Port of Shai, Penang & Colombo	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	19, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	20, Nov.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c., Java	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Shanghai	D.L. Co.	Q. desp.	
Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.	
Tjillwong	J.C.J. L.	S. half O.	
Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	O. desp.	
Tjimanoeck	J.C.J. L.	F. half N.	
Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	F. half N.	
Tjitaroem	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.	

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Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

Regular Sailing for Boston & New York via Ports.

(Via Suez: With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

For NEW YORK via PANAMA

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. M. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd December.

THE Steamship

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

TO SAIL

"SAINT FILLANS"

will be despatched as above on 5th November.

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Hongkong 9th October, 1914. General Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

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Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

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All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCK

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1914.

WAR ITEMS.

Restless Turkey.

Rome, Oct. 4.
Disquieting news is reported here with reference to the attitude of Turkey.

It is stated that an order has been issued in Constantinople, appointing Admiral Sabon, a German, to the command of the Turkish fleet.

Thirty German commanders are also said to have been appointed.

Honours of War.

Copenhagen, Oct. 4.
The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes an account of a desperate hand-to-hand battle between French and Germans.

This is stated to have taken place at the capture of Fort Camp des Rosins, into which the Germans were obliged to cut their way.

Bayonets and revolvers were used; the French fighting to the very last until only a few survivors were left.

The gallantry of the French so impressed the Germans that the survivors were allowed to retain their arms, and to march out with the honours of war.

As they did so the Germans cheered and saluted.

Well-Known Journalist Killed.

Paris, S.pt. 30.
The *Éclat* gives the name of Guy de Cusignac, joint editor of the *Autorité*, among the list of those killed at the front.

The Destroyer of Louvain.

Paris, October 3.
The *Matin* published the following telegram from Amsterdam:—"Major von Mantzuffel, who ordered the burning of Louvain, is said to have been repelled."

German Disarmed.

With regard to the German warship *Güter* at Honolulu, the *Japan Gazette* learns that a private wire was received in Yokohama on Oct. 20 to the effect that the vessel was disarmed.

A Commander's Despair.

The *Petit Journal*'s Geneva correspondent says that the German commander at Mulhouse has committed suicide from despair at having been unable to cross the Vosges.

Lancashire Spinners Lacking Raw Cotton.

London, Oct. 2.—The correspondent of the Central News at Accrington, Lancashire, says that the general opinion among cotton manufacturers is that because of the war the mills in the whole country will be forced to close before Christmas. Thousands of employees are now idle, and the suggestion is made that the Government come to the rescue with a large grant.

Prussian Officer Stripped by Germans.

Paris, October 2.

A Prussian lieutenant of infantry, wounded and clad as a private soldier arrived here to-day. He declared that while lying wounded he was completely stripped of his clothes by German soldiers, who also stole 1,200 marks which he had with him. The officer was picked up stark naked by French ambulance men, who clothed him in the uniform of dead officer.

Sir J. French's Birthday.

September 28 was the 62nd birthday of Field Marshal Sir John Denton Pinkerton French, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Forces who was born at Ripple Vale, Ripple, Kent. He is, however (says the *Times*), of Irish parentage, his father, Captain John Tracy French, R.N., having been fifth in descent from John French, M.P., of French Park, co. Roscommon, who fought in the army of King William III. and commanded a troop of Enniskillen Dragoons.

The head of the family is Lord de Freyne of French Park, who has served in the United States Army. Lord French, of Castle French, co. Galway, is a still more remote kinsman, the Roscommon and

Galway families having a common descent from a Norman stock.

Stowed Away to Enlist.

Charged with having stowed away on the *Guardian* liner *Campania* on her late voyage from New York to the Mersey, Albin Roger Lodge, a young man of good physique and highly respectable appearance, told the Liverpool magistrate, on September 25, that he was desirous of joining the British Army, and failing to obtain assistance from the British Consul in New York he had stowed away as the only means of getting to England and enlisting. He is a native of Aberdeen, and for the past fifteen years has been resident in America, where he was a medical student. Upon undertaking to join his Majesty's forces, Lodge was discharged.

Maxim Gorky Joins Russian Red Cross.

London, September 21.—A despatch from Moscow states that among those who have volunteered their services with the Red Cross at the front is Maxim Gorky, the author-revolutionary.

German Officers Killed.

Brian, September 20.—General Steinmetz, possessor of the Iron Cross since 1870, was killed on September 15. Another officer killed was Commander Count Deleau-Rainzau.

German Aero Crew Given Iron Cross.

Brian, September 22.—Every member of the crew of the German dirigible balloon Schutte-Lanz 11 has been decorated with the iron cross for a brilliant reconnaissance.

Stricter Censorship.

London, September 24.—The Official Press Bureau to-night issued a report from Field Marshal Sir John French's headquarters, supplementing the despatch of September 22 on the British operations in France. The activities of British newspaper correspondents who have been dashing about in the rear of the allies' lines in the north-east have resulted in the enforcement of a stricter censorship by the British Government. The newspapers now will not be permitted to publish the messages of such correspondents and the speculations of the military critics, who publish daily analyses of the situation, pointing out localities and predicting movements of the armies, also will be suppressed.

Some of the newspapers have been demanding fuller official reports as a substitute for the work of the war correspondents, and the Press Bureau has issued reports from officers attached to the British army for the purpose of writing them.

Keen to Fight.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener arrived at a certain engineering works in Glasgow on a Saturday calling for instant volunteers for motor transport work. The night shift were on duty, and on the call being read out twenty-two men out of thirty immediately responded.

According to advices from Austria the continuous and rapid increase in grain prices is occasioning much anxiety in Vienna, September 28.

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The German flag was burnt, and the colours of the Triple Entente borne aloft amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

Austrian Grain Shortage.

Vienna, September 28.
The Austrian government has issued a decree that Hungary persistently refuses to consent to this step, in spite of the hardships caused to the people by the steady rise in the cost of living.

No Fish.

Complaints are made that the fish supply of Berlin is becoming very scant. Seafood is almost wholly lacking, but it was hoped that Danish and Norwegian fishermen would soon be able again to provision German markets.

No Roumanian Corn for the Enemy.

S. F., September 28.
The exportation of cereals from Roumania to Austria and Germany, which is now officially prohibited, has been virtually stopped for some time past, the railway authorities declining to accept consignments for transmission beyond the frontier, on the ground of congestion of traffic.

Six Italian newspapers in Trento have been forced to cease publication. The Italian residents everywhere in Southern Austria are suspected of supporting the irredentist campaign, and are subjected to the closest surveillance.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

The Question of C.P.R. Dividends.

Wall Street, New York, September 18.—Sentiment in the financial district improves rapidly. The success of this city's bond sale had an immediate effect on the foreign exchange market, and sterling exchange broke sharply, although it rallied later. International business hinges largely on ability of the arbitrators to buy sterling exchange on London and the condition in this market is rapidly approaching normal.

London has taken the lead in straightening out and restricting the market for American securities. Some international bankers are still caustic in their criticism because American bankers have not met the situation by a prompt remittance of a substantial amount of gold to London.

All plans suggested for the absorption of foreign selling apparently overlook the fact that American bankers cannot pay in emergency money for securities that the foreigners want to sell on a gold basis. Nor would the solution be found by the formation of a Government syndicate to absorb foreign sales, to be settled with new promises to pay.

The restriction of trading in London already enforced will no doubt check future German liquidation. The Canadian Pacific Company will not remit dividends to stockholders who are enemies of the British government, and the transfer of securities in the names of German and Australian stockholders is delayed, if not positively prohibited.

While some fear is expressed that the Dutch will be sellers of curiously-priced stocks, this opinion is countered by the hope that they will appreciate the speculative advance likely to occur when the exchange recovers.

Probably the most cheering of the day's news was the broadening demand for investment bonds.—*San Francisco Examiner*.

German Flag Burnt.

Bordeaux, September 27.
An imposing demonstration in favour of Roumanian participation in the war on the side of the Triple Entente is reported from Bucharest.

Ten thousand persons were present, headed by the rector and professors of the university, and numerous speeches calling upon the Government to take action were delivered. A procession then

made its way through the city, raising shouts of "Long live Great Roumania," and cheering for England, France, and Russia.

The German flag was burnt, and the colours of the Triple Entente borne aloft amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

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NINE MILES OF DEAD.

Terrific Fighting at St. Quentin.

The narrative of the fighting beyond the date covered by the official despatch is compiled below from the despatches of special correspondents.

On the commanding heights near Noyon a determined stand was made by the Germans, and on one occasion the French were forced to draw off a section of the troops engaged in a frontal attack and a flanking movement.

More artillery was brought up by the French from the east, and on Wednesday, September 16, their work was so accurate that a number of the German guns were put out of action. In fact, a German prisoner afterward stated that two of the batteries had been completely wiped out.

Well screened by the thick wood, the French pressed home their advantage, and the operations culminated in a retreat of the German forces.

Street Fighting Yard by Yard.

The position occupied by the retreating Germans was in the hilly district of Bapaume and was a very strong one. They had tried to strengthen some old fortifications and for this purpose had brought up a number of guns.

Consequently the British Field Artillery was very much handicapped, but on Friday last batteries of guns came into action and shelled the German positions continuously.

After terrific fighting the German right appears to have been turned between Peronne and St. Quentin. They say there are nine miles of dead in the trenches between those two towns.

Peronne was evacuated by the Germans on Wednesday, 16th.

They occupied a strong position with hills behind them and marshes in front. The French received orders to take this position at all costs.

First the trenches were "combed out" by artillery fire. But the Germans still held and their guns on the heights behind were doing execution among the French. Then it was decided to storm the position.

Across the marsh, in the half light before dawn, the French advanced in a number of narrow columns. They suffered badly, but never wavered nor flinched. When they reached the trenches the Germans contrary to their custom, waited for them. There was a fierce, deadly struggle, breast to breast.

The French had the advantage of dash and vigour. They were the attackers. They stabbed and stabbed "till their arms ached," as one of the wounded put it. Of course their losses were very heavy, but they gained guns (hastily collected and placed in position to command the railway) waiting for them. They were annihilated, literally blown to pieces.

Revenge for Treachery.

Among minor happenings of interest is the following:

During a counter-attack by the German 53rd Regiment on portions of the Northampton and Queen's Regiments on Thursday, the 17th, a force of some 400 of the enemy were allowed to approach right up to the trench occupied by a platoon of the former regiment, owing to the fact that they had held up their hands and made gestures that were interpreted as signs that they wished to surrender. When they were actually on the parapet of the trench held by the Northamptons they opened fire on our men at point-blank range.

Unluckily for the enemy, however, flanking them, and only some 400 yards away, there happened to be a machine gun manned by a detachment of the "Queen's." This at once opened fire, cutting a line through their mass, and they fell back to their own trench with great loss.

Shortly afterwards they were driven further back with additional loss by a battalion of the Guards which came up in support.

The French Guards' Prayer.

The Irish Guards were the heroes of an incident which has been the subject of enthusiastic comment from one end to the other of the British lines.

The famous regiment was ordered to take an exposed German position near Vic-sur-Aisne and, before advancing, they knelt for a moment in silent prayer.

Then, springing to their feet, they fixed bayonets and dashed in wide open order across the exposed plateau, swept by the enemy's machine guns.

What remained of the regiment—for many fell—took the German position at the point of the bayonet. Eye-witnesses state that our men crossed the plain, hurrahing and singing, while many of them had a look of absolute happiness and joy on their faces.

trenched very strongly just opposite to us on the other bank. We advanced steadily to the attack and they retired before us step by step. Their artillery and rifle fire was quite slight, and it was evident that they were waiting to catch us in a trap.

"We went on, crossed the river, occupied their trenches, and pressed on to the top of the rise beyond. Here we found nine battalions against us (we expected something of the kind), and we settled down to business."

With the utmost nonchalance the officer told me how "we held them all right and kept our position" until reinforcements arrived. There was no need to embellish the tale. The odds were nine to one.

Two Trains of Germans Blown up.

Two trains of badly needed German reinforcements were blown up between Peronne and St. Quentin. The job was neatly done. A French officer tapped a telephone wire. He learned that there were communications passing between two points, and that at six o'clock in the evening some message would be on the way.

He therefore cut the wire, attached a receiver to it, and sat there waiting. After while he heard a voice asking in German, "Are you there, Biedermann?"

"No, he said, "Biedermann is not here for the moment. I am taking his place." (He spoke in excellent German.) "What is it?"

"Tell the general two trains of reinforcements are being sent down."

"Very good. Two train-loads, eh? I will let the general know."

He did let a general know, and the consequence was that when the trains arrived they found guns (hastily collected and placed in position to command the railway) waiting for them. They were annihilated, literally blown to pieces.

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In future, forenoon and afternoon parades will be at 9.15 a.m. and 2.15 p.m.

All ranks will fall in by Companies at all parades during Camp in future.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FRONT.

Hongkong Recruits Must Pay Passages Home.

The General Officer Commanding desires to inform all those who have applied to him to enlist in the new army for active service in Europe, that he received a communication from His Excellency the Governor on November 4th, intimating that the War Office were unable to accept recruits unless they were prepared to provide their

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.
GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 7th November, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, A Fine Collection of Antique China & Curios from Ming to T'oukwang dynasties comprising:—
5-coloured, 3-coloured Vases, Bowls, Plates, Jars, Incense Burners, Figures, etc., etc. also Old Bronzes, Pekin Cl isonne, Snuff Bottles, and Ornaments in Jade, Crystal and Agate, etc., etc. On view from Friday the 6th November, 1914. Catalogues will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 10th November, 1914, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 3 Carnarvon Villas, Kowloon. A Quantity of Household Furniture. (Full particulars from catalogue). On view from Monday, the 9th inst. Terms: Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

AUCTIONS.

By order of the Mortgagors. Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

on THURSDAY, the 12th day of November, 1914 at 3 p.m. at his sales room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong. The Following valuable Leasehold Property situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.:—
All those pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Section A of Marine Lot No. 118 and The Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 118 together with the messuage thereon respectively known as Nos. 54 and 55 Praya East and Nos. 52 and 53 Praya East. Term 999 years. Annual Crown rent \$18.32 and \$51.32 respectively. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong. Solicitors for the Mortgagors or to Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.—SAILING
YACHT "CWEN"—(Hayward-Hays Design) with or without motor. Can be inspected at any time at Ah King's Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

s.s. "MANCHURIA"
The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from the Company's godown at West Point. Cargo will be landed immediately at consignee's risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered Friday October 30th, 1914 at noon will be subject to landing charges, and if undelivered Monday, November 2nd, 1914 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown at West Point September 31st, 1914 at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignee and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before Nov. 27th, 1914 otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,

Agent.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show upper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE,
Open till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

A. D. C.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"THE BLUE BIRD"

1st Performance Nov. 7th 2nd Performance Nov. 10th

3rd Performance Nov. 14th.

A FAIRY PLAY IN 5 ACTS

By MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G. General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore R. N. Anstruther, C.M.G., R.N.

in aid of

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

100 PERFORMERS, 50 CHILDREN,

50 TRAINED BIRDS.

A SPECIAL CORPS DE BALLET OF 25.

ORCHESTRA OF 25 UNDER PROFESSOR GONZALES.

Gala Night Saturday, November 7th.

DRESS CIRCLE & STALLS SOLD OUT.

PIT STALLS AT \$3 CAN NOW BE RESERVED.

Second Night Tuesday, November 10th.

Third Night Saturday, November 14th.

DRESS CIRCLE & STALLS.....\$3.00

PIT.....\$2.00 (these can now be reserved).

Commencing each evening at 9.15 sharp.

Booking opens at Moutrie's to-holders of Advance Tickets on October 27th, at 9 a.m.

General Booking from October 29th.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 6th November.
GRAND GALA NIGHT

In aid of

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

See Programme & Hand Bills.

SATURDAY, 7th November and for 3 nights only.
The Great Comedy: School Girl—in 2 Parts

and the

Powerful Drama

THE LOVE THAT DEGRADES.

Look out for TUESDAY, 10th: WAR PICTURE.
FRIDAY 13th: Boys of the Bulldog Breed.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Wednesday, 4th November.
THE BALKAN WAR PICTURE

"ADRIANOPEL"

the siege and final attack—(1,500 feet).

"THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION" (Feb. 1913).

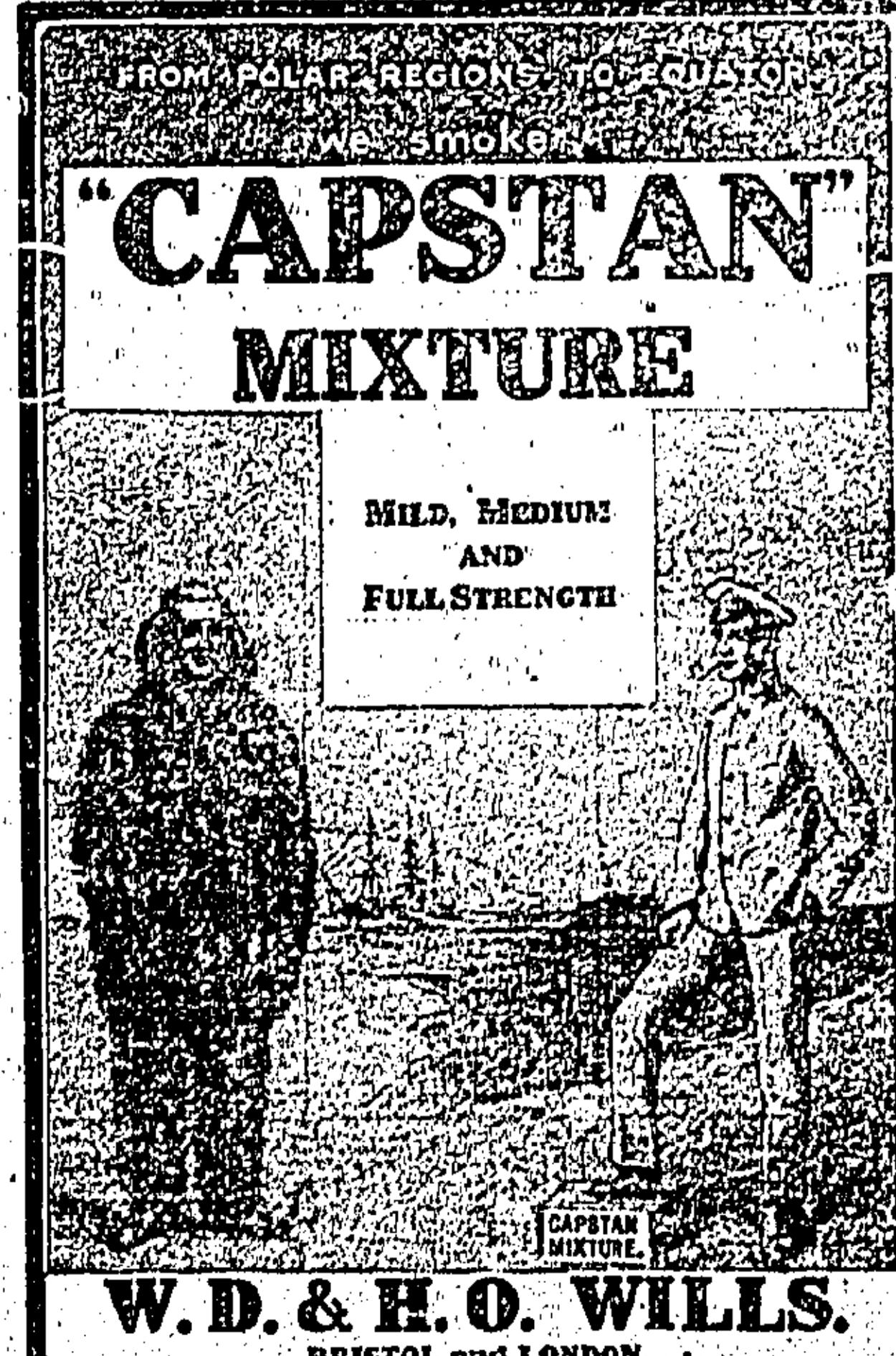
"THE FOOTBALLER'S HONOUR"

a great sporting drama—Length 3,500 feet.

Saturday, 7th November.
"NICK WINTER & THE MYSTERIOUS BANK"

In 2 parts—Length 3,500 Feet.

NOTICES.



FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON.

15. Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, October 30, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Jts.
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	21
" Roast,—Slit Breast,—Ngau Lam	19
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	18
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	22
" do,—Sirloin,—Ngau Lan	33
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	28
Bullock's Brains—" No	per set 12
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each 50
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	60
" Head,—Ngau Tau	lb. 120
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	lb. 14
" Hump Salt,—Ngau Kin	22
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	each 12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	12
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	20
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To	6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tsi-tau-keuk	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 26
" Leg,—Yeung Pei	26
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	24
" Saddle	27
Pigs Chittlings,—Chu Chong	27
" Brains,—Chu No	per set 24
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	lb. 14
" Fry,—Chu Chap	16
" Head,—Chu Tau	16
" Heart,—Chu Sam	each 12
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	18
" Liver,—Chu Kon	lb. 30
Pork, Chop,—Chu Pei Kwat	26
" Curved,—Ham Chu Yuk	—
" Leg,—Chu Pei	30
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	each 8
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	12
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	lb. 27
Sucking Pigs, to order,—Chu Tsai	22
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	22
Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	27
Veal,—Ngau Tsui Yuk	19
Sausages,—Ngau Tsui Cheung	20
Lard,—Chu Yau	22

POULTRY.

	Ots.
Chicken,—Kui Tsui	lb. 30
Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	30
Ducks,—Ap	24
Doves,—Pan Kau	18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb. 34
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	28
Geese,—Ngo	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each 30
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap	25
Snipe,—Sha Tsui	each 23
Turkeys, Cock,—Fo Koi Kung	lb. 65
" Hen, " Na	45

FISH.

	Ots.
Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream,—Pia Yu	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	17
Carp,—Li Yu	22
Catfish,—Chik Yu	15
Codfish,—Mun Yu	16
Crabs,—Hai	24
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	18
Dab,—Fa Mung Yu	14
Dace,—Weng Mei Lap	15
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha	12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	33
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	45
Herrings,—Tso Pak	23
Hilabut,—Cheung Kwan Hep	28
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	20
Lorch,—Wu Yu	28
Lobsters,—Lung He	30
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	32
Mullet,—Chai Yu	20
Ovatera,—Shang Ho	24
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	12
Porch,—Tau Lo	24
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong	18
Praice,—Pan Yu	14
Pomfret, Black,—Hok Chong	28
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	32
Prawns,—Ming He	40
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha	12
Rock Fish,—Shek Keu Kung	18
Roach,—Chun Yu	12
Siluron,—Ma Yau	35
Shark,—Sha Yu	8
Skate,—Po Yu	10
Shrimps,—Ha	24
Snapper,—Lap Yu	32
Soles,—Fat Sha Yu	32
Tench,—Wen Yu	20
Turbot,—Oho How Yu	20
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Kunk Yu	20
Tartlets, small, fresh water,—Kunk Yu	84

FRUITS.

	Ots.
Almonds,—Hang Yan	lb. 36
Apples (California)—Kom Shan Ping Kho	18
" (Chefoo)—Tzis Ohun Ping Kho	—
" Scall,—Hoi Tong	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb. 1
" (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chin	3

DRIED FRUITS.

Almonds	lb. 36
<tbl

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against Britain; Russia; France; Belgium; Austria against Servia; Russia; Britain; France.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men. Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men. Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong. Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong. Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong. Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Treaty war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Sorbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected by severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskon; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled.

declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian Corps marches on Forest of Compiegne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphon sinks German minelayer Koenigin-Luisa and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sinks German minelayer Koenigin-Luisa and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Halicz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. Now reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Riwarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,081; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

September 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

September 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy.

September 13.—Russians pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina.

September 14.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

September 15.—Germans occupy Brussels.

September 16.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina.

September 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

September 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

September 19.—Germans occupy Soissons and Lunville. German left wing retreating.

September 20.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunville.

September 21.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revin and Brabant-le-Roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Warsaw, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

September 22.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 200 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

September 23.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

September 24.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

September 25.—British fleet attacks German coasters to New Zealand.

September 26.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German batteries in the North Sea.

September 27.—Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

September 28 to 29.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtao.

September 30.—Capital of the Cameroun surrenders unconditionally to British forces.

October 1.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 38; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,182. Russians sustain reverses in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat third Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

October 2.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

October 3.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half-way to Buda Pest.

October 4.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroons River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

October 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

October 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

October 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

October 8.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

October 9.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtao, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the

big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communication. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

October 10.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues; German commander warning populace Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sink in Kiuachau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

October 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

October 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

October 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

October 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontopores (Educa's supply ship) off Sumatra.

October 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

October 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

October 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks

Austrian cruiser off Dalmatian coast.

October 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

October 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

October 22.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tsingtao silenced by Japanese and British bombardment.

October 23.—British destroyer Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

October 24.—British destroyer Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

October 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing. Annoyance to the front. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

October 29.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

October 30.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole

Austro-German Army retreats.

October 31.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jenochug and French destroyer Turkish warship enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombs Theodosia in the Crimea.

November 1.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

November 2.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tsingtao silenced by Japanese and British bombardment.

November 3.—British destroyer Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British

Government shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

November 4.—H.M.S. Minerva bombs Akab, which is evacuated. Trailing story from a British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the Somme.

November 5.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

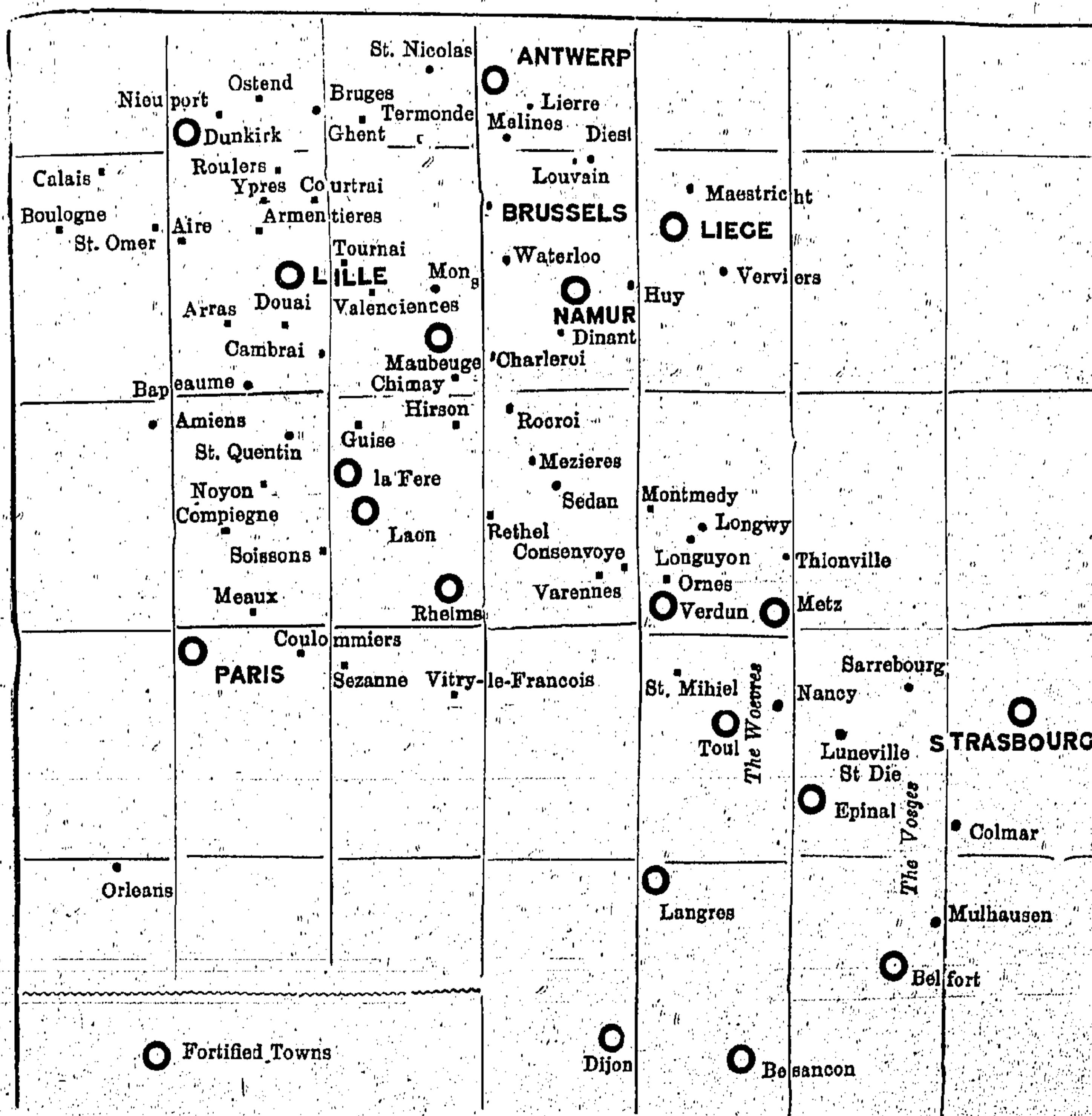
November 6.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing

Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Germans are retreating between Nieuport and Dixmude, and that the Allies are gaining ground at other points.

Commercial.

The North China Insurance Co., Ltd.

The eleventh ordinary general meeting of the North China Insurance Company, Limited, was held at Shanghai last week, Mr. J. N. Jameson presiding. The Chairman said:—In taking up the figures for 1913, it is worthy of mention that the fiftieth year in the history of the "North China" is being considered; and it is a matter for satisfaction that not only have the results of 1913 been encouraging, but the financial condition of the company is stronger than it has ever been. Just here, in connection with such a memorable date in the affairs of this organization, the sad duty is upon me to refer to the death of Mr. James Kinnard Davis. Mr. Davis died on May 12, last, after having been associated with the company from its formation in 1883. For many years he was the company's representative in Hongkong; after that he was called to the Head Office in Shanghai and made Secretary. To many of us, however, he has been most faithfully known as this company's agent in London, a post held from 1897 to 1908, when he retired from active business. To preserve to the company the benefit of his extended experience he was invited to join the London Committee, and he retained his seat on that Board up to the time of his death. Mr. Davis aided in laying a solid foundation for the company by his sound and prudent underwriting; and I am sure you will join with me in recording our great regret at the death of such a worthy associate. With sincere regret we have also to mention the death of Mr. R. H. Beauchamp, who was well-known to all of us here. Mr. Beauchamp served the company faithfully and well for thirty-eight years and retired in 1910 to a well-earned rest at home. Our sincere sympathy is extended to Mrs. Beauchamp in her loss. Marine insurance as a business in 1913 was on the whole favourable, due to a fairly satisfactory movement in general trade, and an equitable advance in insurance rates. Losses during the final months of 1913 and the first quarter of 1914 were comparatively light, with the result that a general tendency was noticeable for rates to become easier, thus bringing the margin between premium-income and losses once more critically narrow. This downward tendency has been checked, owing to the ordinary risks of navigation having become increased as a result of the war in Europe. Turning to our account it is satisfactory to note that we shared in the more prosperous condition of business in 1913, and in May last we felt justified in paying an interim dividend of 12½ per cent. as against 10 per cent. interim dividend paid for 1912. We now recommend the payment of a final dividend of 12½ per cent. making 25 per cent. for 1913 as compared with 20 percent. in 1912. Our investments, I am sure you will be glad to know, stand in our books at less than the market value on June 30 last, the date at which we closed our accounts. Following our policy of reserve-building we are asking you to sanction the placing of £10,000 to sterling reserve, bringing that fund up to £160,000. Touching the working of 1914, we were able during the first six months to take full advantage of a fairly normal state of business, but we had scarcely entered upon the second half of the year when a sudden and difficult situation confronted underwriters, resulting from the disaster's upheaval in Europe. The full burden of highly speculative war risks was more than private enterprise could undertake except at prohibitive rates, and on August 5 last the Government of Great Britain inaugurated its well-considered national war risk insurance, which relieved the situation and enabled British trade to be carried on as usual. Several other countries have found it expedient to follow that example and have adopted their own national war risk plans for the security and aid of their maritime trade. It must be kept in mind, however, that the Government insurance applies only to voyages begun after

August 5 last; and in respect to voyages which began before that date underwriters, in protecting their constituents, have had to undertake heavy risks while the non-completion of business transactions entered into before war was declared, owing to vessels carrying the merchandise having to seek refuge in neutral ports, is causing a good deal of embarrassment to all concerned, and a solution of the problem is having earnest consideration. In January 1914 your directors inaugurated a staff provident fund, the want of which had become apparent. Under the established rules an employee will contribute to the fund 5 per cent. of his salary and the company will contribute a like amount in each case. You directors feel sure that their action in this matter will commend itself to shareholders, as the just working of such a fund, it is believed, will result in benefit not only to the staff but to the company. I think it right for us to keep in mind that the business of the company is continuing on successful lines, and further, that the financial condition of this company is readily able to withstand sudden shocks in war time.

Manchester Goods.

Liverpool has reduced prices again, for there is not only the 25 points off Jan.-Feb. futuros, which was announced on 24th inst., but a reduction in Egyptian of the January position from 8½d. to 7½d., of middling American from 5½d. to 5½d., and of F.G.F. Egyptian from 8d. to 7½d., besides various reductions in Egyptian and East India, but salesmen are very much in excess of buyers now, and it is the common opinion that little can be done until the cotton markets are open. It is the belief here that this cannot be long delayed, and that the plunge will be taken some time within the next week or two. There have been some attempts to do business in China greys, but manufacturers' prices, though very much below the rates current before the war, do not give confidence to exporters. Matters are tending towards a general stoppage in the spinning industry, and until the barriers to trade can be removed there is no chance of much demand.

THE EMDEN'S RADIUS OF ACTION.

The exploits of the German cruiser Emden make the radius of action of various ships an interesting question, writes a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. The probable radius of a vessel may be gauged from a knowledge of her horse power and the capacity of her coal bunkers. Of course, the coal consumed per horse-power per hour varies in different ships, but a rough rule which will give a fair indication is to allow 1½ lb. of coal per hour for each horse-power. Then, knowing the ship's speed, her radius of steering on one fill-up of bunkers is only a matter of simple calculation.

It is important to note, however, that in order to conserve her coal a ship will usually travel at less than her full speed, and may nearly double her radius by travelling at her most economical speed. The relation between the radius at full speed and at economical speed, or cruising speed, as it is usually called, may be taken as, roughly, 7 to 12. Thus the Dreadnought steaming at something near full speed has a radius of action of about 3,500 miles, and at economical speed about 6,000 miles.

The cruiser Emden has a horse-power of 15,000, speed (when new in 1909) of 25 knots, and a total coal capacity of 850 tons. This, according to our rough rule, would give her a radius of 2,000 miles at full speed and 3,500 miles at cruising speed.

Counterfeiting in the F.M.S.

A smart capture was made by the police at Sungai Besi recently when, it is stated, counterfeits were found actually at work with coins still hot in the moulds. In all 110 20 cent pieces were found, the coins being of perfect workmanship, and finish and ringing apparently "true."

According to the Malay Mail,

NOTICES

In Assets, Income, Net Surplus, Business in Force, New Business the

SUN LIFE OF CANADA

is the leading Life Company of the Dominion. Outside of Companies issuing Industrial policies, the Sun Life of Canada is doing the largest life business in the British Empire.

Funds Exceed £11,000,000.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR SOUTH CHINA, DES VIEUX ROAD, (POWELL'S BLDG.).

MAKE IT A HABIT--USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.'s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL, because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells.

IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer modern high power germicide. Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water.

Write for Free Booklets—"Practical Disinfection" and "Rules of Health."

One Gallon of IZAL makes 400 gallons of efficient disinfecting fluid.

AGENTS:
W. R. LOXLEY & CO., YORK BUILDINGS.

HOTEL LISTS.**Peak Hotel.**

Armstrong Mr & Mrs Jones Lee W. Koch Mr & Mrs Livingston A. McNamee Major Bowen Major & Mrs Mitchell Mr & Mrs Bowler Mrs. Mrs EV. Carmichael Mr. and Mrs. Pennington Mrs. Cawley M. Mrs. Potts T. Caselli Mr & Mrs. Plummer J. I. Coppin Mr & Mrs. Pyne Major Cousland Roomo Eng Condr. Cowan Capt & Mrs. Sharp Mrs. Ellis Mrs. Shipton A. Fitchine Major Scott G. Gibson F. W. Gibson F. W. Gibson Mr & Mrs. Sorenson Hale B.A. Hall Lt-Col G. Stewart G.F. Mr & Mrs. Grise's Weston Mr & Mrs. Hardman Mrs. Weston Field Capt and Hazlwood F.A. Mrs. Horbrander Mrs. Wicks Rev & Mrs. Horbez Mr & Mrs. Williams E. Humphrys Major Wilson C. Its Lt-Col H.W. Young James

King Edward Hotel.

Almond Mrs R. Lennox J. Mayne C.W.O. McNamee Conder Murphy H. Rossiter Mrs. W.C. Pike Mrs. Ramsey Mrs. R.A. Rosser Mr & Mrs. Hollingsworth II. Sibree Dr. Skell J. Smith Mrs. D.G.R. Hitchcock G. Stevenson W.A. Stephens Mrs. E. Thompson Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. W.G. Underwood Mr & Mrs. Lennox Miss Mrs. J.H.

Grand Hotel.

Allon F. Gibbs A.W.D. Reynolds Roggeveen Buchanan Mr. & Mrs. Sanderson R. Crow Mr. & Mrs. A.B. Wiceman O. Esmond Miss E. Wright B.H.

Carlton Hotel.

Ballantine Mr. and Morris E.C. Mrs. B.A. Barnes C. Powell W.V. Bentley R. Ritter A. Bentley Mr. & Mrs. Scofield P. H. Cave H.E. Sofield W.H. Crombie Lt. Col. Swire Mr. & Mrs. Evingham C.H. Tall Mrs. Fulcher O.W. Watling Mr. & Mrs. Garnett E.P. Whibley A.R. Grandy A.J. Whittley Rev. W. McKinstry Rev. Wm.

Kingscote Hotel.

Anderson Con Gen. Evan-Jones Jr and G.E. Bolles Mr. & Mrs. Kent Mr. & Mrs. W. Kent Master Broon M.J. Logan W. Carlton A.E. Mitchel E.J.R. Cooper W.A. Nixon F.C. Donnelly D.E. Rawlinson R.J. Fielder B.E. Robertson Mr. & Mrs. J. Forbes Mr. & Mrs. A. Sochala Mrs. G. Grimshaw Mr. & Mrs. Shields A.L. Hadman A. Singer Mr. & Mrs. ET Harrison T.L. Sutton F. Hertel O.H. Thomas H.P. Hoagwarff D.L. Wolfe H.D. Innes R. Wright Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Jones M.T. Junker G.A. Wilson J.W.

NOTICES**NOTICES**

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED have been appointed AGENTS for Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey's Wines & Spirits.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914.

AL FRESCO FETE

In Aid of the Funds of the SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

To be held in the Compound of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, on SUNDAY, 8th November, 1914, from 9 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. the Governor and Lady May.

ADMISSION TICKET \$1 which is entitled to a Souvenir Pavilion on the evening of the Fete only.

Tea, Cakes and Refreshments will be served during the afternoon and evening.

By the Courtesy of the Philharmonic Society their Orchestra will be in attendance from 9 to 11.30 p.m.

Tickets can be obtained at the Roman Catholic Cathedral Compound on SUNDAY, 8th November, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., and at the Gate on the night of the Fete.

The various stalls will be opened for inspection by the public from 3 to 8 p.m. on the 8th November.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1914.

BANKS

Selling
T/T 1/8 1/2
Demand 1/8 9/16
30 d/s 1/8 9/16
60 d/s 1/8 9/16
4 m/s 1/8 9/16
T/T Shanghai 77/4
Private 30 d/s sight

T/T Singapore 73/4
T/T Japan 84/4
T/T India 129/4
Demand India 129/4
T/T Bombay 129/4
Demand Calcutta 129/4
T/T Java 103 3/4

Buying
4 m/s. L/C 1/9 1/8
4 m/s. D/P 1/9 1/8
6 m/s. L/C 1/9 1/8
30 d/s. Sney & M. 1/9 1/8
30 d/s. San Fco & N.Y. 4/4
Demand New York 42 1/8
T/T Java 103 3/4

SUBSIDARY COINS.
Discount per \$100:
Chinese... 20 cts. pieces \$22 1/8
Chinese... 10 " " 22 1/4
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$15 3/8
Hongkong 10 " " 15 3/4

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay. London. Calcutta. Manila. Canton. Panama. Cebu. Peking. Colon. San Francisco. Hankow. Shanghai. Kobe. Sing-pore. Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 4,000,000

(U.S. Gold)

\$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale—Chairman, W. L. Patten, Esq.—Deputy Chairman, S. H. Dodwell, Esq. G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. C. S. Gubbay, Esq. P. H. Holyoak, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. Stabb ACTING MANAGER. Shanghai—J. D. Smart.

London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months. 2½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 months. 3½ per cent. per annum.

For 12 months. 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 19,250,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches Artung-Halen Nagasaki Newchwang Nanking Okla. Pekin Ryukian (Port of) Hainan. Honolulu. Kobe. Lae-Yang. London. Lyons. Telangau.

Agencies at Nagasaki. Newchwang. Nanking. Okla. Pekin. Ryukian (Port of) Hainan. Honolulu. Kobe. Lae-Yang. London. Lyons. Telangau.

Interest Allowed of Current Account.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be quoted on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed 1,125,000

Paid Up 562,500

Reserve Fund 465,000

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON.

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April 1914.

BANKERS:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank.

Limited.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

"A Terrible Yet Sublime Spectacle."

The Special War Correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph writes:

Behind the Allies' Lines (France), September 21.—I climbed from the hollow in which I lay, and remained there firing. They could not retire 'and held out as long as they could.'

The last of the dead Frenchmen are three yards from this spot—and then the assault passed on. Pierced by bayonets the Germans fell with their backs against the improvised puppets.

How the dead resemble each other! They can only be distinguished by their uniforms.

On the ground, French and Germans are the same. Racial characteristics vanish even at the all lying in one direction, like grass cut by a scythe. Death has overaken them in the furious rush of an assault. All lie with limbs extended and faces forward.

There is a potent, moving significance in this attitude of death. It relates, reveals, describes.

It is here that an impetuous, yelling, overwhelming assault has taken place. In the immobility of death there is irresistible eloquence. The bodies are all pointing towards the enemy, heads foremost. A single thought, a single desire, a single impulse, united the men in the last moment of life.

Expression of Violence.

There is still an expression of violence and impetuosity dash in this fallen throng. Taken altogether, they are horrible. Taken altogether, the bodies seem to have inexpressible and fabulous life, and if at the sight of this slaughter one feels a wave of emotion it is not caused by pity, but by enthusiasm.

Hospital Corps Left.

Besides material, it abandoned also its wounded, but with them left behind whole sets of its hospital corps to look after them. The French major prisoners of the wounded and of their nurses, dictators and dispensers, who maintain their rank and authority, and all these form a little German organization which continues to act automatically in the midst of the French army, isolated and impotent, with its rigid attitudes and impudent commands, just as if nothing had happened.

Line of Flaming Red.

The national symbol of red must have formed a flaming, trembling line across the plain at the moment of assault. Nearly all the dead lie with their faces to the ground, having been hit in the head or breast, and they all have those strange, inhuman grotesque, sinister attitudes to which they were condemned by death on the battlefield.

Some of the wounded have had time to settle themselves and quietly await the end. They appear to be sleeping.

In front of each corpse is a rifle which escaped from the grasp of a falling man. Long bayonets have furrowed the earth.

The assault began at a distance of 700 or 800 yards from the first line of German trenches. It is possible to follow its course and reconstruct it. Insensible to losses, yelling masses of Frenchmen advanced in double formation under an infernal fire.

German artillery had kindled piles of straw, the remains of which were still smoking, but the German artillery fire must have been reduced to silence almost immediately. At 500 yards from the trenches there are no more corpses. The enemy had fled.

One crosses this empty space and meets the dead again, but here they are all Germans. Along the edges of Chambray road the

whole episode of the hand-to-hand struggle is narrated by corpses.

Bayonets Wrote Finis.

An isolated group of Germans had made a rampart of their own side, and remained there firing. They could not retire 'and held out as long as they could.'

The last of the dead Frenchmen are three yards from this spot—and then the assault passed on. Pierced by bayonets the Germans fell with their backs against the improvised puppets.

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Hospital Corps Left.

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The retreat continues under the protection of heavy artillery placed in the rear guard and so it is still proceeding. Close pursuit is impossible. Action of pursuing cavalry is out of the question. Patient manoeuvring is necessary. Artillery must be terred and dislodged. The German infantry is out of reach. Gaps are made in the German ranks and small bodies of troops are captured, but as a whole the army keeps intact. Defeat is not yet.

The Anglo-French victory might be compared with the Japanese victory at Liao Yang, where the Russians retired without losing effectiveness. There are successful battles which do not finish. The victory is great, but it cannot be anything more than a magnificent preface to the end.

ISIMLCPOPOANO.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates.

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK

(British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS
DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the war all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the public for inclusion in their ships' papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sail, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE NAMES OF THE VESSELS BY WHICH MAILS ARE FORWARDED WILL NOT BE ADVERTISED IN THE MAIL NOTICES.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS; BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CREEK OR MONTEVIDEO, AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

Hospital Corps Left.

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THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM IS IN FULL WORKING ORDER IN BOTH DIRECTIONS BY THE LONG SEA ROUTE.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO EGYPT AND CERTAIN COUNTRIES MENTIONED, SERVED BY EGYPT, IS RESUMED FOR ORDINARY PARCELS ONLY—CRETE, CYPRUS, GREECE, SYRIA, TURKEY, ITALY, ALCERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBIYA) TRIPOLL.

A late mail for Swatow Amoy & Foochow will in future be closed or all Douglas steamers 20 minutes before each steamer sails. Ordinary correspondence will be received after the regular mail has closed at the side west entrance to the G. P. O. in the lane off Des Vouex Road.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH VICTORY MIGHT BE COMPARED WITH THE JAPANESE VICTORY AT LIAO YANG, WHERE THE RUSSIANS RETREATED WITHOUT LOSING EFFECTIVENESS. THERE ARE SUCCESSFUL BATTLES WHICH DO NOT FINISH. THE VICTORY IS GREAT, BUT IT CANNOT BE ANYTHING MORE THAN A MAGNIFICENT PREFACE TO THE END.

THE SERVICES TO GERMANY, AUSTRIA, AND TSINGTAU ARE SUSPENDED.

THE NEW YEAR PARCEL MAIL WILL BE CLOSED AT 5 P.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 19TH INST.

INSURED PARCELS WILL ONLY BE ACCEPTED FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

MONDAY, THE 9TH INST., BEING A PUBLIC HOLIDAY, THE POST OFFICE WILL BE OPEN FROM 9 TO 9 A.M. THERE WILL BE ONE DELIVERY OF ORDINARY CORRESPONDENCE AND ONE COLLECTION OF LETTERS FROM PILAR BOXES. THE MONEY ORDER OFFICE WILL BE ENTIRELY CLOSED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL FROM EUROPE IS DUE TO ARRIVE HERE ON TUESDAY, THE 10TH INST., AT DAYLIGHT.

MAILS DUE.

ENGLISH, 10th Nov.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Afyon, Egypt and Europe ... 6th Inst., 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Philippines Is. 7th Nov. 2 p.m.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia) ... 7th Nov. 4 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P.O. 8.30 p.m. Thursday, 12th Nov.)

SUNDAY, 8th Nov.

Swatow ... 8th Nov. 9 a.m.

m morning, a afternoon.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed Finion Noddocks, Kippers & Co.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Chenan, Br. s.s. 1,343, W. L. Jones, 6th inst.—Shanghai, 2nd Inst. Gen. B. & S.

Chungsang, Br. s.s. 1,417, C. Mattuck, 6th inst.—Sandakan, 30th ult. Gen. J. M. & Co.

Chusan, Br. s.s. 1,338, R. Robertson, 6th inst.—Singapore, 30th ult. Balast—B. & S.

Hikosan Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,301, S. Suzuki, 5th inst.—Mikko, 30th ult. Coal

—N. B. K.

Hainan, Br. s.s. 611, Stewart, 6th inst.—Swatow, 5th Inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Chinhua, Br. s.s. 1,353, Finlaysen, 6th inst.—Manila, Gen.—B. & S.

Soshu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,119, K. Hattori, 6th inst.—Swatow, 5th Inst. Gen. O. S. K.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

For s.s. Soshu Maru from Swatow—Messrs Hickling and Butterfield.

MONDAY, 9th Nov.

SAIGON & JAVA ... 9th Nov. 11 a.m. SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, WEI-HUA-WEI AND TIENTSIN ... 9th Nov. 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 10th Nov.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW ... 10th Nov. 1 p.m.

PHILIPPINE IS. ... 10th Nov. 3 p.m.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

6th Nov., 9 a.m.

STATION. HOUR. BAROMETER. TEMPERATURE. HUMIDITY. WINDS.

W. Stock 7a 29.99 32 50 0 0

Nomuro 6a 29.85 30 50 no 6

Hakodate 29.87 nw 3

Tokio 29.49 w 1

Kochi 30.03 w 1

Nagasaki 30.12 nno 1

K'sima 30.00 s 1

Osima 30.05 uns 1

Naha 30.03 n 4

Ishijima 30.03 n 4

Bonin Is. 30.06

Chitose 30.07 46 84 wsw 3 b

Hankow 11a 30.02 46 84 wsw 3 b

Iohang 29.99 30 50 1

Kuikang 30.18 38 80 1 b

Changsha 30.14 38 80 1 b

Shanghai 30.14 64 50 1 bcv

Gutzu 29.99 64 50 1 b

Amoy 30.04 65 73 no 2 c

Taipeh 30.16 63 94 n 1 c

Taihoku 5a 33.08 o 0

Taiwan 30.02 n 4

Kaohsiung 29.99 n 6

P'loros 30.02 n 8

Coron 30.08 62 82 e 2 b

H'yan 30.04 69 84 no 1 o